

The Adams Sentinel.

A Family Journal--Devoted to Foreign and Domestic News, Politics, Literature, Agriculture, Education, Morality, Science and Art. Amusement, Advertising, &c &c.

At \$1.75 per annum, strictly in advance--
\$2.00, if not; \$2.50, if payment is delayed.

ROBERT G. HARPER, EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

Advertisements \$1.00 per square for 3 weeks.
25¢ for each cent.

"RESIST WITH CARE THE SPIRIT OF INNOVATION UPON THE PRINCIPLES OF YOUR GOVERNMENT, HOWEVER SPECIOUS THE PRETEXTS."—Washington.

VOL. LXII.

NO. 39.

Auditor's Notice.

The undersigned, Auditor appointed by the Orphans' Court of Adams County, to make distribution of the balance remaining in the hands of SAMUEL A. LAUVER, Executor of the will of EVE LAUVER, deceased, among the parties legally entitled to the same, will attend to his duties under said appointment, at his office in Gettysburg, on TUESDAY THE 5TH DAY OF AUGUST next, at 9 o'clock, A. M., when and where all persons interested are requested to attend.

R. G. McCREADY, Auditor.

Notice

To ALL WHOM IT MAY CONCERN.—There came to my house upon Thursday morning, June 16th ult., a man of ordinary size, with two beasts; one was a dark boy, and the other was a black Mare, altogether blind. He ordered his horse to be fed, and called for something to eat, and during his stay of about two hours, a neighbor of mine questioned him rather sharply, which I suppose alarmed him, as he was very anxious to go to the store for some tobacco and left, and absconded away and never went near the store, as he took a different direction. He rode the bay beast away, having no saddle, and left the blind Mare in my possession. He said he would be back again at dinner, and nothing has been heard of him since. There was a harness-buckle upon the blind Mare, when he came to my house, which he left also. Any person having such property stolen can come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

HENRY MUNSHOUR,

(Willow Grove Spring)—Franklin, Pa., July 1, 1862.

School Account.

The Committee appointed to audit the account of the Treasurer of Gettysburg School District, for the year ending July 1, 1862, report the following statement, which is published by order of the Board:

E. G. Fohrstock, Treasurer, in Account with Gettysburg School District.

DR.

To balance of Duplicate of 1860,
(Witherow) \$1779.22
Amount of " 1861, 28
Cash from Blaukard, balance on hand, 3101.19
" State Appropriation, 270.00
" U. States coal consumed by Porter Guards, 36.75
" Pay Scholar, 1.00
Balance due Treasurer, July 1, 1862, 131.22

\$5,161.38
\$20,000
CR.

Three Posts.

For the Adams Sentinel.
LINES
SUGGESTED ON SEEING A SLEEPING INFANT.

BY ELIZA JANE.

May Heaven in rich profusion shed Its blessings on thy grateful head! A mother's prayers to God ascend, To guard thee to thy journey's end.

What deep emotions fill my breast, Whilst watching o'er thy quiet rest! Thy future fate, what eye can see, From helpless infancy to man.

Perchance thy sojourn may be brief; And little know of joy or grief; It may be thine to pass away, In infancy to cloudless day.

Or thou mayst spend long, weary years, A pilgrim in this land of tears; And struggle with life's adverse wave, Till then shall find a peaceful grave.

Oh! could I shield from grief and care, Thy sky should be serene and fair; Thy pathway here with flowers I'd strew, And friends be thine, both good and true.

But well I know life's cup contains A mingled chalice—joy, and pain; And tear drops often dim the eye, And clouds obscure the beauteous sky.

Thy bark just I unclenched upon life's sea, Where storms, and calms, await for thee; Oh! may kind heaven thy pilot be, And guide my son o'er life's rough sea.

Connected with earth's pilgrim band, No home, or rest, in this strange land; But in life's quiet to their 'given' place, To gain the blissful port of heaven.

Blest heaven alone can shield my boy, And guide him home to endless joy.

Where grief and care distract no more, Upon that calm and beauteous shore.

God bless my precious, darling boy!

I'll bear both pain and joy;

For 'tis a solemn task assigned,

To cultivate the immortal mind.

Oh! may kind heaven with wisdom bless,

And crown our efforts with success;

That when life's trials and strife are o'er,

We'll meet in heaven to part no more.

\$5,161.38
\$20,000
CR.

Miscellanous.

MY HOSPITAL EXPERIENCE.

BY A LADY.

What shall I do to pass my time pleasantly and usefully?" was the question I put to myself after the last "good-bye" had been spoken, the last kiss exchanged, and the parting words of my husband had died out of the now desolate room, leaving a lingering echo in my heart which sounded like despair. "It will never do to sit down here idly, and brood in vain regret for his absence; and surely, if he thought I should do nothing but pine and grieve for him, it would add a heavier weight than now rests upon his mind, for then very sure cause for trouble would rest upon him.

It is enough to feel that our dear country calls for him in her affliction, and God goes with him in her cause. I should blush for him if he held abode now, nor offered himself in the full vigor and pride of his young life, as a shield against the arrows of destruction which threaten her, and which have already severed some of the brightest links which united our beloved nation.

With the last words, a mischievous light broke over his face, and his black eyes twinkled. I laughed merrily at him, and he seemed to enjoy it hugely. Poor fellow! little enough amusement he had. If he could amuse himself at my expense, I would have no objections.

My next patient was an orphan boy, sixteen years of age—Frank B.—belonging to Birg's sharpshooters, and a braver heart never beat in the bosom of mortal than that which throbbed in his.

While bathing his face, I asked him whether he intended to leave his home in Nebraska, to come away and peril his life at such an early age. His reply is worthy to be written by that of a noble Nathan Hale, who regretted having but one life to offer to his country. He said: "I joined the army because I was young and strong. I have but one life, and that would be worth nothing to me if not offered to my country."

Noble boy! How many more like him have fallen, like him, willing sacrifices!

The next day I carried his basket of apples, oranges, pies, tea, &c., to the hospital. As I went in, several of the men lifted their heads, and nodded pleasantly.

"I'm glad you have come back," said one, and another thought, "it looked so homelike to see a woman amongst them."

My "admirer" with the black eyes clasped my hand when I offered him an orange, and kissed it gratefully.

"If I live," he said, "I'll always pray God to bless you. If I die, I'll watch over you from Heaven."

Poor fellow! I wonder that if from heaven to which his spirit has flown, he is watching over me to-night as I pen these lines!

Frankie's blue eyes greeted me with a glad smile before I was near enough to speak to him. When I bent over and asked how he felt, he answered me cheerfully, saying he hoped to be able soon to return to his regiment. I bathed his face, gave him a cup of hot tea, with some toast, and left him sleeping sweetly.

Those who have never visited the hospitals cannot conceive of the wretched condition in which the men are brought into them. That day twenty-eight were brought in from Donelson and Savanna, and such objects I never saw. Their faces and hands were stiff with coal-dust, and burning with fever; their hair long and matted, beard and full of dirt.

It was a serious task to attempt rendering them comfortable, but I did not shrink from it.

On the contrary, I felt grieved at my inability to serve more than one at a time.

Oh, how I longed for the power to stir some of my own sex, who in that town passed the days in thoughtless idleness, to action, if only for an hour, to assist in bringing those poor sufferers to a comfortable condition.

From morning till noon I toiled faithfully, glad from my heart, and thankful for the impulse that had sent me there. I went home and dined, and feeling tired, wanted to lie down to rest. But then I had promised to bring some fruit to the boys in the afternoon, and I could not feel satisfied till I had done so; that I could rest any time, while they lay tossing in pain and fever, perhaps longing for a cool draught they could not get.

It was four o'clock before I got away again, and then I was really tired. So days merged into weeks, and it became a regular routine. From eight till ten or eleven, and from half past one till four, I took pleasure amongst them, even while pain stirred my heart to see their sufferings. One by one

"How do you feel?" I asked, bending over him.

"Weak—ill—nigh to death," he replied, in a tone so pitiful and full of despair, that I felt the tears spring to my eyes. I sent them back to their source, however, and spoke in a full, firm, yet kind voice.

"Oh, no! You are not near death. You are ill, but you will not die. Uncle Sam has use for you yet, and in a few days you'll be up and ready to shoulder your musket again. Don't you think so?"

His eyes sparkled in their deep sockets, and a momentary flush rose to his pale cheek.

"Oh, if I could only think so! But the time drags so slowly, and here I lie useless, helpless, keeping those who could fight away to take care of me."

"Oh, well you need a little rest, anyway," I said cheerfully. "Now, I want to do something to cure you. Do you want your face bathed?"

"Yes, it is not too much trouble," he said eagerly.

"Not a bit. Now be easy, and I'll soon have you feeling nicely."

I got a basin of water, combs, brushes, sponge and soap, and came back to him. His large dark eyes rested with child-like pleasure on my face, as I carefully bathed his face and hands. He had grown so feeble that he could scarcely connect a sentence without pausing, and lay panting on his pillow from the slightest exertion. After bathing his face, I took the comb and straightened out the gnarled masses of long black hair that grew thickly over his brow. I soon found that illness had made him childlike, though I at first started at his childish bluntness.

"You're mighty pretty," he said timidly, and for a moment I did not know what to say, but then I thought that "I may seem to be him, poor fellow," and only smiled in reply.

"What's your name?" he next asked.

"S—," I replied.

"You ain't married, are you?"

"Yes, and my husband's gone to fight as you did at Fort Donelson."

"Oh dear," he said fretfully. "I'm so sorry. What did you get married for?"

"Never mind, I will put a spider in his dumpling when I get well."

He drew me down toward him, and pressed his face close to my arms. I could endure no more. The poor boy's mute appeal for tenderness and sympathy in his dying hour, far from home, breathing out his young life amid strangers, unnerved me. I drew that young, bright head to my bosom, and my tears fell fast upon his sunny curls.

Did the gentle sister he loved, have one thought of the scene that was transpiring on that night, while perchance they sat and talked of him, their only and petted brother, in their far off home in Nebraska?

"You will stay with me to night, won't you?" he pleaded again. "Oh, you won't leave me to die alone!"

"No, Frankie, I'll stay with you."

He was comforted and became more quiet as I clasped his hands and tried to soothe him.

Gradually a purple hue overspread his face. Now his lips became whiter, and the large, clear eyes plead for some token of endearment, and each time that I pressed a kiss upon his forehead, a look of deep and earnest gratitude softened the suffering expression of his face.

About nine o'clock he breathed his last, and now every time I look down at my hand and see the little ring of mine he wore before he died, I seem to see the parting look of his eyes as they were fixed in death. How sad the task to brush back the damp locks from the cold brow, and compose the blue limbs in their last repose!

That night I wept and prayed for the sister I had never wept and prayed for myself; for he was all they had.

A few days after this, another of my patients, who was fast recovering, I thought had a relapse, and was again confined to his bed, and nodded pleasantly.

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I could see them failing. No care or skill could save them. They had offered their lives to their country, and she had accepted the sacrifice.

Poor little Frank B. daily grew weaker. Nothing could tempt him to eat, and his cough grew worse, while his face became thin and pale. He never lost his joyous spirit, but always seemed hopeful, even when too ill to rise from his birth.

One afternoon I was startled on entering by the most piteous cries, and that they came from my little favorite, generally so brave and patient.

"Why, Frankie! what's the matter?" I asked, bending over him.

"Oh, you have come! I did wish for you so much. Oh, I shall die, and I wanted somebody who seemed to care for me a little. You do like me; don't you, dear Mrs. S—? You've been so kind to me, Oh, this pain—I can't stand it long!"

His hands grasped mine nervously, and every fibre of his frame quivered with pain. I saw that the dews of death were standing thick already on the broad, beautiful forehead over which the fair hair clustered so prettily, and my eyes filled with tears of sorrow deeper than words could express.—I stooped to kiss him, and a glad cry escaped the poor boy.

"Oh, kiss me again, won't you? That is like my sister. Do kiss me once more; I feel better. Oh, I wouldn't mind to die if my sisters were here to tell me they loved me. You do love me a little, don't you?"

"Yes, a great deal, Frankie; as much as if I was your sister. Don't you think so? I'm sure you're a good boy, and I am sorry to see you suffer so."

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THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Personal Appearance of General Hallock, Commander-in-Chief.

A Western letter-writer has given the following pen portrait of General Hallock: "To those who have never seen General Hallock, it may be interesting to know that the steel engraving of him is a very correct likeness. I suppose there is but one, as I never have seen or heard of more. It gives, however, the idea of a large man, while he is below the medium height, straight, active, and well formed, and has a brisk, energetic gait, significant of his firm and decisive character. His nose is delicate and well-formed, his forehead ample, his mouth by no means devoid of humor, and his eye the most remarkable I ever saw in any man, except Professor Agassiz. It is of a hazel color, clear as a morning star, and of a most intense brilliancy. When he looks at a man it seems as though he were literally to read him through and through."

"He has a fine physique—is stout, burly, weighs two hundred pounds avoirdupois, has a round head, is middle aged, black hair falling fast with silver. He walks by the hour in front of his quarters, his thumbs in the armpits of his vest, looking mostly at the ground, but casting quick looks now to the right, now to the left, evidently not for the purpose of seeing anything or anybody, but staring into vacuity the while. His eyes see only the problem before him, which, with the forces under him, is to work out a satisfactory conclusion. He is bronzed already, and in complexion reminds one of Daniel Webster, though not so dark-hued as Webster. Such is his personal appearance. I understand that he does business off-hand, is impatient at long stories, and cuts many an officer short in their verbal communications. He evidently has his old ways. I am informed that he puts on a citizen's dress and walks through the camp."

"The other day the General helped a teamster out of the mud, then gave him a severe lecture for not driving more carefully. He laughed heartily to hear the criticisms of a teamster upon himself. The high water in the river made a slough all but impassable. The teamster had floundered through it, and reaching the top of the bluff, and being in sight of headquarters, relieved himself of his load after a walk upon the creek, his horse, the roads, and lastly upon General Hallock for not having the creek bridged. The criticism was just, but the General had already ordered the construction of a bridge, and being *tacon*, could enjoy the verbal castigation. The army evidently has confidence in its commander, though I doubt if he is personally known to many of the officers, and very few of the men."

A SAD TRAGEDY IN DELAWARE.—We have received intelligence of a sad affair which took place at the residence of Isaac N. Fooks, Esq., near Concord, Sussex county, Del., on Saturday morning last. An unmarried sister of Mr. Fooks, named Priscilla, aged about 35 years, shot her niece, Miss Priscilla Bacon, with a pistol, and after committing the deed, took the same weapon and shot herself. Miss Bacon was a young lady about 16 years of age, and had just returned to her uncle's from boarding school, for the summer vacation. She is said to be a very interesting and handsome young lady. The ball entered her neck and passed up into her skull, causing a dangerous wound, but we learn that the physicians have some hope of her recovery. Miss Fooks, in attempting her own destruction, shot herself three times, the balls entering the left breast. Her condition at present is very critical, all the wounds being in the region of the heart. It appears that for a long time she has been subject to periods of insanity, and during these attacks displays a most malignant spirit towards her friends. The pistol used was one of Colt's repeaters, and belonged to Mr. Fooks. By some chance he had left his desk unlocked, and it is supposed that his sister discovered the pistol, and by this means procured the pistol which so shortly afterwards became the instrument of this bloody deed.—*Messenger*.

SALE OF SOUTHERN BELLS.—At Boston on Wednesday was sold, at public auction, the lot of church, plantation, school, factory and other bells which had been presented to the rebel government to be cast into cannon, but were captured at New Orleans and confiscated. There were four hundred and eighteen in all. All were sold in lots of from three to one hundred and eighty-seven, except the three heaviest sold separately, and a few bought as reliques and for individual use. One was bought having painted on it the words, "G. T. Beauregard, from the Baptist Church of Durhamville, Tenn." The prices ranged from 21 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 31 cents per pound. The bidding was spirited, and the amount realized was probably upward of \$30,000.

A LOSING SPECULATION.—A few months since some of the secessed prisoners in Fort Warren deposited their funds, consisting of gold coin, with the sutler at that post for safe keeping. Thinking, no doubt, that he could turn to profit, he brought it to the city, and disposed of it to a broker at that rate. A day or two since the prisoners, having been notified of their release, made demand on the sutler for their funds. The sutler, after trying in vain to induce them to take treasury notes, was under the necessity of re-purchasing the gold at a premium of eighteen per cent, by which nice little financial operation he is several hundred dollars out of pocket.—*Boston Trav.*

A despatch from General McClellan's headquarters, dated Friday, states that at midnight of Wednesday the Rebels opened with two batteries of light artillery from the opposite side of the river, the fire being directed principally towards the mailboat landing and the shipping and encampments at Westover Landing. Four men were killed and several wounded, a few of the vessels were struck but no serious damage done. A battery of thirty-two pounds were brought to bear on the Rebels and their fire soon silenced. For some days past an impression has prevailed in the Army that the Rebels were preparing to make an attack and preparations have been made accordingly. It was also rumored that the "Mormon No. 2," was coming down the river and our gunboats had gone further up to look for her. A portion of Commodore Porter's Mortar Fleet has arrived at Old Point and others are on their way there.—The sanitary condition of our army is rapidly improving.



THE ADAMS SENTINEL

GEOGETSBURG:

Tuesday Evening, August 5, 1862.

UNION STATE TICKET.

AUDITOR GENERAL,
THOMAS E. COCHRAN.
SURVEYOR GENERAL,
WILLIAM S. ROSS.

UNION COUNTY TICKET.

CONGRESS,
HON. EDWARD MCPHERSON.
(Subject to the decision of the Conference.)

SENATOR,
COL. JOHN WOLFORD.
(Subject to the decision of the Conference.)

ASSEMBLY,
JOHN BUSBEY, SEN.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY,
WM. B. McCLELLAN.

COMMISSIONER,
WM. J. PETERS.

DIRECTOR,
LEVI D. MAUSE.

AUDITOR,
DAVID CURRENS.

SURVEYOR,
JOSEPH S. GITT.

The Ticket.

The Union County Convention which assembled yesterday, was composed of good and true men. Every township was represented, and the happiest feeling prevailed.

They have put forth a Ticket of most excellent material—one that will ensure victory. We have neither time nor room to-day for a very particular notice of the men composing it—but will do so hereafter.

The unanimous vote of the Convention for the re-election of Mr. McPherson, is a clear and unequivocal evidence of their confidence in him, and respect for his talents, industry and faithfulness.

The patriotic withdrawal of the candidates for Senator, who were a tie at the last, and the unanimous nomination of Col. Wolford, was received with loud cheers, and produced the happiest feeling in the Convention.

Mr. Bussey's and Mr. McClellan's unanimous re-nomination, was a handsome and well deserved compliment to them.

The Candidates for Commissioner, Director, Auditor and Surveyor, are all active, worthy men, and stand high among their fellowmen.

Attention!

Any one desiring to enlist in the Company now forming in Gettysburg, under the Captaincy of John F. McCleary, should present themselves immediately, as the Company is fast filling up.

A recruiting station has been opened for the purpose at the Store of Mr. Geo. Arnold, in Gettysburg—where they can at any time this week be enrolled, their pay commencing immediately upon their enlistment.

This Company is composed almost entirely of young and respectable men, and we advise all wishing to enter the service to cast in their lot with them.

The Commissioners of Adams county yesterday, with a generous liberality, made an appropriation of \$10,000 for the purpose of paying a bounty of \$50 to each volunteer in the present crisis. This will ensure a prompt filling up of our quota.

Capt. Bailey's Company.

That wau friend of the soldiers and their comfort, JACOB A. GARDNER, Esq., of Petersburg, has been on a visit to several hospitals east, to search out our sick and wounded. He tells us that DAVID STEWART, ISAAC BRANDON, Corporal TANLEY, ANDREW BLOCHEN, Corporal KITZMILLER, and Sergeant DEWEY were all uninjured, and were taken prisoners to Richmond.

ISAAC BRANDON was exchanged, and is now at Philadelphia, laboring under typhus fever. HOUCK is also there and improving. ADJUTANT STEWART, B. W. KAUFMAN, and C. E. KAUFMAN, are on David's Island, above New York, well attended, and improving. DAVID STEWART is at a Baltimore Hospital. From Adjutant Stewart he learned that all of the Company were safe, except Capt. BAILEY and DAVID SHEPHERD of Petersburg, whom there is not the least intelligence since the battle.

THE DEAD ALIVE.—It gives us much pleasure to state that Sergeant HOUCK, of Capt. BAILEY's company, who was reported to have been mortally wounded, and afterwards died, is still alive; and arrived at Philadelphia on Thursday last, in the steamer Commodore from City Point, Va., with a large number of other sick and wounded. He is represented as being wounded in the side and arm. His father, Mr. JESSE HOUCK, went on yesterday to see him, much rejoiced to know that he who had been mourned over as dead was yet spared to his friends.

We have flying rumors of an affair near Martinsburg, in which it is said some of Horner's cavalry participated. They were in search of spy, and visiting a house, when they were fired upon two or three times by a Mr. SNOW. He was immediately cut down by a sabre, and taken off prisoner. We have no particulars.

The mercury was 90 deg. to-day—yesterday 89—last night and this morning 74.

Frederick Hospital.

The "Ladies' Union Relief Society of Gettysburg," forwarded last week to the Frederick Hospital, two valuable boxes, containing the following articles:

22 sheets, 56 pillow cases, 41 shirts, 2 quilts, 38 dressing-gowns, 19 pairs drawers, 2 pairs pantaloons, 41 towels, 34 pocket handkerchiefs, 10 pairs hospital-slips, 1 coats, 14 arm-rests, 4 hair cushions, 4 pairs stockings, 24 cran bugs, 4 arm-slings, 2 bandages, 4 doz. palm-leaf fans, 3 cravats, gauze for plasters, compresses, 4 packages of lint, 6 doz. of old linen, 1 dozen hair brushes, 30 combs, 2 boxes mutton sue, 5 packages dried fruit, 28 pieces of soap, 2 cans of peaches, 2 bottles of wine, 12 jars of jelly, 3 packages of gelatin, 11 doz. corn starch, 4 doz. farina, 1 bottle of catgut, 1 lot of paper, envelopes, tracts, &c., &c.

The credentials of delegates were presented, and the following persons appeared and answered to their names:

Gettysburg—D. A. Buehler, Wm. Christman, Butler—Nash G. Camp, Wm. Hamilton, Berwick—S. Meizner, Henry Kohler, Berwick township—J. Wolf, Joseph Keppen, Cuthbert—David Schriver, David Gurney, Conewago—Jesse Watzman, F. Krichbaum, Freedom—Lucius Myers, David Phank, Franklin—C. Fulwiler, John Gallagher, Germantown—Dr. R. S. Sells, Isaac Staats, Hamilton—J. Q. Schwartz, J. H. Flickinger, Hamilton—R. C. Swain, R. S. Withrow, Huntington—A. Gardner, H. C. Peters, Liberty—Joseph B. Scott, Peter Kraly, Latimore—W. F. Bonner, Michael Schriver, McMenamin—Jacob Pitzer, Thomas Blucher, Mount Joy—Samuel Durkoway, J. W. Barr, Mount Pleasant—A. W. Staats, J. H. Henklein, Franklin—Franklin Hersch, J. W. Diehl, Newville—Geo. B. ker, John Brough, Straban—Robert Bell, Geo. B. Monfort, Tyrone—Jacob Hersch, David Hartman, Union—Henry Gatzelius, Sarah P. Young.

On motion of Jacob A. Gardner, the Convention proceeded to the nomination of candidates for the different offices, as follows:

For Congress—Hon Edward McPherson, Gettysburg.
State Senate—Col. John Wolford, York Springs; David McCannagh, and Edward G. Fauststock, Gettysburg.
Assembly—John Bussey, Esq., Conewago.
District Attorney—Wm. B. McClellan, Psq., Gettysburg.
Commissioner—Isaac Wolf, Berwick; Wm. J. Peters, Butler; Cornelius Myers, Reading.

Director of the P.M.—Nicholas Starner, Franklin; Abel T. Wright, McMenamin; Levi D. Mause, Union; Daniel Polley, and John Melching, Cambria.

Auditor—George A. Jacobs, Berwick; David Currens, Cumberland.

County Surveyor—Joseph S. Gitt, Oxford.

On motion, the Convention adjourned until 1 o'clock.

1 o'clock, P.M.

The Convention re-assembled, and proceeded to the choice of candidates for the different offices.

Congress.

Hon. Edward McPherson, was nominated by acclamation.

STATE SENATOR.

There were several ballottings, as follows:

D. McCannagh,	22	21	19	22	22
E. G. Fauststock,	14	17	18	21	22
John Wolford,	8	7	7	7	7

On the announcement of the last ballot, Mr. McCannagh and Mr. Fauststock came forward, and in neat speeches withdrew their names as candidates, and Col. Wolford was nominated for the State Senate by acclamation.

ASSEMBLY.

John Bussey, Sr., was nominated by acclamation.

DISTRICT ATTORNEY.

Wm. B. McClellan was nominated by acclamation.

COMMISSIONER.

Isaac Wolf,	1	9
Wm. J. Peters,	6	withdrew
Cornelius Myers,	19	23

Levi D. Mause,	31	
Nicholas Starner,	3	
Daniel Polley,	2	
John Melching,	4	
Abel T. Wright,	4	

AUDITOR.

David Currens,	23	
Geo. A. Jacobs,	21	

SURVEYOR.

Joseph S. Gitt was nominated by acclamation.

Congressional Conference—

D. A. Buehler, Samuel Durkoway, Josiah Bernier.

Senatorial Conference—

Jacob A. Gardner, Frank Hersch, E. T. Rinehart.

The President was authorized to appoint the County Committee.

The following Resolutions were offered by D. A. Buehler, Esq., and unanimously adopted:

Resolved. That this Convention, representing the loyal citizens of Adams county, without distinction of party, adopts and reaffirms the resolution adopted by a meeting of the loyal members of Congress, at the National Capital, July 12, 1862, as follows:

"That we hold it to be the duty of all loyal men to stand by the Union in this hour of its trial; to unite their hearts and hands in earnest, patriotic efforts for its maintenance against those who are in arms against it; to sustain with determined resolution our patriotic President and his administration in their energetic efforts for the prosecution of the war and the preservation of the Union against enemies at home or abroad; to punish traitors and treason with fitting severity, and to crush the present wicked and baseless rebellion, so that no trace of disunion shall ever again raise over any portion of the Republic; that to this end we invite the co-operation of all men who love their country, in the endeavor to rekindle throughout all the States such a patriotic fire as shall utterly consume all who strike at the Union of our fathers, and all who sympathize with their treason or palliate their guilt."

Resolved. That in ABRAHAM LINCOLN, the President of the United States, we have an intelligent, upright and faithful public officer—that we approve his foreign and domestic policy, and will stand by him in all his efforts to assert the nation's au-

thority, preserve its dignity and rights, and maintain the unity and indivisibility of the Republic.

Resolved. That this Rebellion must be crushed at every hazard, and no matter may perish, the nation must live;—and to this end we hail every indication that the War is to be waged sharply, vigorously, and severely until the conspiracy against the Government be utterly broken up and crushed, and the Union restored.

Resolved. That we abhor and detest those in this & other communities who do evil public credit, undermine public confidence, discourage enlistments of troops, create and stimulate party feeling in this great crisis, misrepresent the Government and spread falsehood among the people. Such conduct is an outrage which only a great and benevolent Government would tolerate, is an insult to our brave soldiers in the field, who are thus made to meet an open, armed enemy in their front, while having a cowardly guerrilla enemy in their rear.

Resolved. That this war, commenced by Secessionists and Rebels cannot stop while there is a loss in arms, and that we pledge "our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor" to the Government for any sacrifice or service required of us.

Resolved. That Gov. Andrew G. Curtiss, by his unremitting devotion to the soldiers of Pennsylvania, and his ability, zeal and intelligence in the cause of the nation, has caused the respect and confidence of the people, and that in Hon. THOMAS E. COCHRAN, of York, and Hon. WILLIAM S. ROSS, of Luxerne, the Union candidates for Auditor General and Surveyor General, we have honest and incorruptible patriots, in whose hands the public interests will be secure.

Resolved. That we approve of the course of our able and popular Representative in Congress, Hon. EDWARD MCPHERSON; and believing his retention in the councils of the nation of importance to the district, the State and the Country at large, we present his name to the Congressional Conference for re-nomination, and instruct the Conference this day appointed to sustain and urge it.

Resolved. That in Col. JOHN WOLFORD, our nominee for State Senator, we have a gentleman of high character and unquestioned qualifications and patriotism, and we hereby instruct our Senatorial Conference to sustain and urge his nomination as the Union candidate for State Senator.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

A TIME FOR DEEDS, NOT WORDS.

We ask attention to the following letter, published in the Boston *Advertiser*, from a gentleman who is now at Harrison's Landing.

HARRISON'S LANDING, Va.,
Saturday, July 17, 1862.

Being under the impression that the people of all the loyal States are profoundly ignorant of the real state of feeling in the army now encamped about Harrison's Landing, and that they need only to be put in possession of the facts in order to be aroused to an instant and adequate effort, I ask a place in your columns for a few simple and sad truths.

Of military matters I know nothing, and shall not attempt to say anything. But I have had some means of learning the opinion and feeling of the army with regard to what should be done for it by the loyal States, and what will probably be done.

The whole army knows that it cannot take the offensive unless it is soon and heavily reinforced; the idea of remaining on the defensive, even in its present strong position, is depressing in the extreme. Every officer and private here knows by bitter personal experience what it is to attempt gigantic enterprises with insufficient forces; knows what it is to look in vain week after week for sorely-needed reinforcements. Their hearts have been made "sick" by "those differ'd," and sick at heart they remain. With confidence in their General and in each other, which is founded on the sternest experience, they are yet far from "enthusiastic" for front "anxious for another battle" as the newspaper press is in the habit of representing them to be.

Let this question ring in the ears of every man as it rings in mine: "What are you going to do at the North?" and when they are answered that there is the most intense sympathy and feeling for them then, they say almost bitterly, "Oh! no matter what you feel. Let us see what you do."

They will except nothing but deeds as a proof of our support of them. This heroic army demands that its loyal brethren should come to its rescue, and come quickly. It is incredulous of the sympathy of those who are content to read and talk about sacrifices and sufferings. It has had a surfeit of words and is disgusted with them.

It has been pointed out to me that there is no light headed haughty or singing to be heard in this great camp, no "larking" and playing to be seen among the men in short that they have lost their elasticity, and I have been told, "I'll tell you what will put spirit into us all, and nothing else will—it is to see reinforcements marching up these landings by the tens of thousands."

Is there a man who will not be ready to the quick to learn that his brethren in arms are coming to suspect that they are practically deserted by the folks at home? Is there one man of us who can rest easy until he has done his part to prove—not at home but out here—that the suspicion is unfounded.

We believe most proudly and heartily in McClellan and his army; but if we do not prove our method very speedily, we shall deprive them of the inexpressible comfort and support of believing in us.

The time has come for a far more general and personal sacrifice than we have yet made.

IMPORTANT ORDER RESPECTING ABSENTEE OFFICERS & PRIVATES.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
Washington City, D. C., July 11, '62.

The absence of officers and privates from their duty, under various pretexts, while receiving pay, at great expense and burdon to the government, makes it necessary that effective measures be taken to enforce their return to duty, or that their places be supplied by those who will not take pay while rendering no service. This evil, moreover, tends greatly to discourage the patriotic impulses of those who would contribute to the support of their families of faithful soldiers.

It is therefore ordered by the President:

I. That on Monday, the 11th day of August, all leave of absence and furloughs, by whomsoever given, unless by the War Department, are revoked and absolutely annulled; and all officers capable of service are required forthwith to join their respective commands, and all privates capable of service to join their regiments, under penalty of dismissal from the service, or such penalty as a court-martial may award, unless the absence be occasioned by lawful cause.

II. The only excuse allowed for the absence of officers or privates from duty, after the 11th day of August, are:

1st. The order or leave of the War Department.

2d. Disability from wounds received in service.

3d. Disability from disease that renders the party unfit for military duty. But any officer or private whose health permits him to visit watering-places or places of amusement, or to make social visits, or walk about the town, city or neighborhood in which he may be, will be considered fit for military duty, and an evading duty by absence from his command or rank.

III. On the eighteenth day of August, at 10 o'clock A. M., each regiment and corps shall be mustered. The absentees will be marked, three lists of the same made out, and within forty-eight hours after the muster, one copy shall be sent to the Adjutant-General of the army, one to the commander of the corps, the third to be retained; and all officers and privates fit for duty, alone, at the time, will be regarded as absent without cause, their pay stopped, and they dismissed from the service or treated as deserters, unless restored; and no officer shall be restored to his rank unless, by the judgment of a court of inquiry, to be approved by the President, he shall establish that his absence was with good cause.

IV. Commanders of corps, divisions, brigades, regiments and detached posts are strictly enjoined to enforce the muster and return aforesaid. Any officer failing in his duty herein will be deemed guilty of gross neglect of duty, and be dismissed from the service.

V. A commissioner shall be appointed by the Secretary of War to superintend the execution of this order in the respective States. The United States marshals in the respective districts, the mayor and chief of police of any town or city, the sheriffs of the respective counties in each State, all postmasters and justices of the peace, are authorized to act as special provost marshals, to arrest any officer or private soldier, fit for duty, who may be found absent from his command without just cause, and convey him to the nearest military post or depot. The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On Friday last a body of Union soldiers heard of a gang of guerrillas who were depredating the country some fifteen miles back of Henderson, Ky. They immediately started in pursuit of them, and suddenly came upon them just as they were in the act of hanging a Union man. Two of them, who seemed to have charge of the arrangements for hanging, were captured. The rest of the gang escaped by taking to the bushes. The two captured villains were put into irons and taken to Louisville.

What Halleck Will Do.

The Cincinnati delegation called on General Halleck on Friday, and had an important interview. He said that he had always been in favor of using negroes within the lines, and of confiscating the slaves and personal property of the Rebels. Already had instructions been given to the commander of the Army of the Potowmack to employ all slaves and compensate those who had been free, but in any event to use all. The Committee retired much pleased with vigor which General Halleck seemed determined to put into the new war policy.

On the 23d ult., by agreement between Commodores Farragut and Davis, an attempt was made to capture the Arkansas. The two fleets were to shell the upper and lower batteries, while the gunboat Essex and the ram Queen were to attack the Arkansas and tow her out. In consequence of a misunderstanding only a few shells were fired from the lower mortars, which had no effect in diverting the fire from the Essex. This vessel attacked the Arkansas and gave her three 11-inch shot, but being unsupported, withdrew. The Queen coming to her aid, ran into the Arkansas, making her tremble from stem to stern. Recovering herself, the Queen ran on her works badly. Both boats then returned up the river.

On Thursday Rear Admiral Farragut raised the flag of his new rank at Brooklyn Navy Yard. At the same time orders were received to put two vessels in commission at once. Accordingly, the brig-of-war Bainbridge and the steamer Vixen were turned over by the commandant of the station, and duly declared commissioned men-of-war in the service of the United States. The new Iron-sides, ironclad frigate, now almost finished at Philadelphia, is to be commissioned and despatched to sea with sealed orders next week. Henechord no unnaturalized alien is to be employed in any Navy Yard in the Union. All persons seeking employment must, before they are accepted, produce certificates of naturalization, properly authenticated. This order will result in the discharge of 6,000 men at the different stations.

The orders of General Pope relative to oaths of allegiance and withholding guard over private property are well received. Those officers, if there be any such, who cannot restrain the predatory spirit in their commands, are unworthy the positions they hold. Justice to loyal citizens and to the Government requires that no party shall be wantonly destroyed, as has been frequently done heretofore without detection and punishment to the perpetrators. By placing the responsibility on commanders, it is believed these instances will be much lessened.

WAKE UP THE PEOPLE.—The following is an extract of a private letter from a gentleman living in Cincinnati:

"I am afraid that we Northern people, are not awake to the dangers that impend. We go still, relying on our superior numbers and resources, while the enemy is straining every nerve, and foretelling into the field every element of strength for the death struggle. Every Northern State should organize the militia at once, and prepare for the most stupendous conflict of arms the world ever saw. We must not let the enemy dictate to us terms of peace, and if we would not do it behoves us to be at work."

PHILADELPHIA, July 31.—During yesterday afternoon between four and five hundred rebel prisoners confined at Fort Delaware took the oath of allegiance. The Louisiana Tigers seemed especially anxious to take the oath. Last evening a disposition was manifested among some of the violent rebel prisoners to attack their comrades for this conduct, but they were soon checked.

By a recent order of the War Department, the division of the gallant Gen. Fitz John Porter has been increased, and now called the Fifth Army Corps, and General Franklin's command is to be known as the Sixth Army Corps of the Army of the Potowmack. General McClellan now commands six corps d'armes, including those of Generals Burnside and Dix, at Old Point Comfort.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 1.—The war meeting last night was an immense affair. Business generally was suspended after four o'clock in the afternoon. The people were addressed from three stands, by Gov. Morton, Gov. Wallace, Lieut. Gov. Fish, and many others. Several bands of music, a display of fireworks, and the ringing of the bells of the first department enlivened the occasion.

Resolutions were adopted pledging every thing to sustain the Government, recommending a more vigorous prosecution of the war, and the confiscation of the property of traitors everywhere, and expressing an unalterable opposition to compromise with traitors, and hostility to foreign intervention.

THE FINALE OF THE EASTERN QUESTION.—By recent advices from Constantinople, it appears that the jealousies between the Latin and Greek churches, about repairing the Church of the Holy Sepulchre at Jerusalem, the pretext of the late Crimean war, have subsided. The Porte by right of jurisdiction, Russia as protector of the Greek church, and France of the Latin, have combined their patronage, and the works are now going forward under the supervision of an American architect.

The War Department has issued a stringent order in reference to absences from the Army. After the 11th of the present month all furloughs and leaves of absence, except those directly from the War Department, are revoked and annulled. The transportation, reasonable expenses of this duty, and five dollars, will be paid for each officer or private so arrested and delivered.

By order of the President:

EDWIN M. STANTON, Secretary of War.

On Friday last a body of Union soldiers heard of a gang of guerrillas who were depredating the country some fifteen miles back of Henderson, Ky. They immediately started in pursuit of them, and suddenly came upon them just as they were in the act of hanging a Union man. Two of them, who seemed to have charge of the arrangements for hanging, were captured. The rest of the gang escaped by taking to the bushes. The two captured villains were put into irons and taken to Louisville.

WASHINGTON, July 31.—It is a subject of general remark that but few army officers are now seen in the streets and at the hotels. Either from a sense of duty or otherwise, a number have returned to the discharge of their public duties—a movement which has not the least censure in my quarter.

The news from General Pope's Army of Virginia continues to be of the most gratifying character. All goes well in that army.

Defence of the Western Cities.

Ex-Gov. Deison, of Ohio, and Representative Gurley, of Cincinnati, and several other prominent citizens of that State, forming a special committee, have waited on the Secretary of War, with regard to the defence of Cincinnati, and that of the State, from rebel raids similar to the late ones made towards her border from Kentucky; and also to consider the military means for preventing such incursions of the enemy into Kentucky.

During two weeks of July the shipments of domestic sugars from New Orleans to Northern ports of the United States were over twelve thousand hogsheads—This supply will serve, in part, to meet the wants of sugar consumers in our cities. The trade between New Orleans and foreign ports is beginning to revive. There have been several clearances during the past month from that city to Turks Island, Nassau, and other foreign ports.

Arrivals from General Pope's army bring reports that the men are universally delighted with the recent orders allowing them to forage upon the enemy, and enjoy their privileges to the fullest extent. Heretofore they have been compelled to guard Rebel property, and were prohibited from taking anything, however necessary to their comfort. Under the new order of things they can get enough to supply their wants, and are thereby much encouraged and inspired.

A letter from Virginia says General Hatch's Cavalry brigade is actively scouting the whole country, from the enemy's lines to Little Washington, without meeting with any large force. He, however, makes it too hot for spies and guerrillas, many of whom are frequently captured and consigned to the charge of the prorot marshall.

Gen. Rousseau has declared that of his cardinal principles of action shall be to make the supporters of the rebellion feel heavily the consequences of forfeiting the protection of the Government, and to suffer no man, with his consent, to lay the weight of his finger upon an escaping slave, without first taking the oath of allegiance.

A loud cry for onions comes from the camp at Harrison's Landing. Ten cents is paid for a single onion, because soury is appearing, and there is nothing like onions to keep off soury. Government is implored to send along some onions. The cry of one correspondent is "Liberty and onions, now and forever, one and inseparable! Send us onions, and you send vigor, life, victory. Send us onions!"

Meetings to provide bounty for volunteers are being held in every part of the State, and they are invariably large, enthusiastic, and unanimous in sentiment and feeling. We notice recent meetings at Williamsburg, Hollidaysburg, Johnstown, and Altoona. W. H. Wilson, Esq., president, and the proceedings were enlivened by excellent instrumental and vocal music—Stirring and eloquent addresses were delivered by John Scott, Esq., Hon. Samuel Calvin, D. J. Neff, Esq., Lieut. H. H. Hopkins, Col. L. W. Hall, and others.

A son of Secretary Seward has just arrived in New York city as a private. A son of Governor David Tod, of Ohio, has done the same thing. All over the States the best classes of young men—graduates of colleges and academies—sons of substantial farmers, honorable mechanics, are coming forward and placing their names on the roll of heroes.

A SENSIBLE GOVERNOR.—Governor Tod, of Ohio, has decided that after the 15th of August he will pay no more bounties. If there shall be a deficiency of volunteers, then, it will be made up by draft, without bounty.

Other Governors propose the same thing, and the Secretary of War will probably adopt it.

On Saturday, at the urgent request of the Governor of Iowa, in order to reach evil-disposed traitors who are discouraging enlistments, he was authorized by the Secretary of War to make a draft, whenever and wherever he should think proper.

Similar applications have been made by other Governors, and will probably be granted.

The Markets.

GETTYSBURG—TUESDAY LAST.

Superfine Flour.....\$4 50 to 5 00

Red Wheat.....95 to 1 00

White Wheat.....1 00 to 1 15

Corn old Yellow.....1 15 to 1 30

Rye.....1 30 to 1 45

Rye Flour.....1 35 to 1 50

Buckwheat.....2 00 to 2 15

Buckwheat Meal.....1 75

Clover Seed.....4 00 to 4 15

Timothy Seed.....1 75 to 2 00

Fax Seed.....1 40 to 1 50

Barley.....1 40 to 1 50

Oats.....1 40 to 1 50

Plaster of Paris, per ton.....100

Do. per bag.....50

Guano per hundred.....1 24 to 3 50

GULFIMORE—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per barrel, from Wagons.....\$4 50 to 4 50

Wheat, per bushel.....1 00 to 1 15

Rye.....1 15 to 1 30

Corn.....1 30 to 1 45

Clovers.....4 50 to 5 00

Timothyseed.....2 00 to 2 12

Root Cattle.....1 50 to 1 60

Hay (in Bundles).....16 00 to 17 00

Bone Ash.....14 00 to 16 00

HANOVER—TUESDAY LAST.

Flour per barrel, from Wagons.....\$4 50 to 4 50

Wheat, per bushel.....1 00 to 1 15

Rye.....1 15 to 1 30

Corn.....1 30 to 1 45

Clover Seed.....4 25

Timothy Seed.....1 20 to 1 30

Plaster Paris, per ton.....7 00

MARIED.

On the 27th inst., at the Lutheran Parsonage, Ambridge, by Rev. J. K. Miller, Dr. E. W. Mumma, Miss SALLIE WILSON—both of Ambridge, Pa.

JOHN T. BURKELEY, aged about 28 years.

ELIZABETH BURKELEY, aged about 28 years.

At Philadelphia, on Wednesday last, in the 5th year of her age, Mrs. MARGARET SHOW, wife of Mr. Charles J. Show, formerly of Gariaband, and daughter of the late Edward J. Sibley, Esq.

JOHN T. BURKELEY, aged about 28 years.

ELIZABETH BURKELEY, aged about 28 years.

JOHN T. BURKELEY, aged about 28 years.

THE ADAMS SENTINEL AND GENERAL ADVERTISER.

Sheriff's Sale.

In pursuance of sundry writs of Vendition on Exposures issued out of the Court of Common Pleas of Adams County, Pa., and at my direction, will be exposed to Public Sale, at the Court House, in Gettysburg, on Saturday, the 19th day of August next, (1862,) at 1 o'clock, P.M., the following described Real Estate, viz:

DAVID A. BUEHLER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE at his residence on Baltimore street, opposite the New Court-House.

A. J. COOPER,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

WILL promptly attend to collections and all other business entrusted to him, office between Farnestock's and Danner and Ziegler's Stores, Baltimore Street, Gettysburg, Pa.

W. M. B. McCLELLAN,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE on West Middlestreet, adjoining the new Court-house.

D. McCONAUGHEY,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

Office removed to one door west of Buehler's Drug & Book-Store, Chambersburg street.)

ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR.

For *Pecuniary and Patents*, Bounty Land-Warrants, Back-Pay-Suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D.C., also American Chancery England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given, for lands for sale in Iowa, Illinois, and other Western States; and Agents engaged locating Warrants there.

Also apply to him personally or by letter, Gettysburg, Nov. 7.

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.

DOCTOR

AS his Office one door west of the Lutheran Church, on Chambersburg street, opposite F. Pickering's Store, where persons wishing to have any Dental operations performed, are especially invited to call.

Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D. Prof. Mahlenberg, Prof. M. Jacobs, M. L. Stoever, H. L. Bligher, Dr. H. S. Huber.

Gettysburg Marble Yard.

MEALS & BRO.

In East York street, Gettysburg, Pa. WHERE they are prepared to furnish all kinds of work in their line, such as MASON'S, TOMBES, HEADSTONES, MATLES, &c., at the shortest notice, and as cheap as the cheapest. Give us a call.

Produce taken in exchange for work, Gettysburg, May 27.

Cannon & Adair's

NEW MARBLE WORKS,

CORNER of Baltimore and East Middle street, directly opposite the new Court House, Gettysburg. Having recently arrived from Philadelphia, and feeling fully competent to execute all work in the finest style of the art, we would respectfully invite the attention of the public wishing to procure anything in our line, to favor us with a call and examine specimens of our work. We are prepared to furnish Monuments, Tombs and Headstones, Marble Mantles, Slabs for Cabinet-makers, and all other work appertaining to our business, at the lowest possible prices. We do not hesitate to guarantee that our work shall be put up in a manner substantial and tasteful equal to the best to be seen in the cities, where every improvement which experience has suggested is availed of, and, especially do we guarantee that our Cemetery and Grave Yard shall be so carefully set as not to be affected by frost, but shall maintain for years that erectness of position given at the completion of a job and so necessary to continual grandeur and symmetry.

Oct. 25.

New Restaurant.

THE undersigned has opened a Restaurant, at the corner of York and Liberty streets, Gettysburg, where he will keep everything in the eating line—salad, ale, Lager, and Cider, Oysters, Tobacco, &c. It is likewise kept up a Saloon for Ice Cream at the same place. He hopes, by attention to business and a desire to please, to receive a liberal share of custom.

HENRY W. CHRISMER.

May 6.

Farmers' & Mechanics' Savings Institution of Adams Co., Gettysburg Pa.

WEALTH comes by Saving. Deposit your surplus funds in this Institution, at the rate of from two to five per cent. This Institution offers a safe, convenient, and profitable deposit to all classes of people.

Feb. 26.

Change of Time.

GETTYSBURG RAILROAD.—On and after Wednesday, May 5, 1862, the Morning Train will leave Gettysburg at 7 A. M., with passengers for all the connections North and South, on the Northern Central Railway, and return about 1 P. M. The Afternoon Train will leave Gettysburg at 3 P. M.; but passengers by this Train can go no farther than Hanover the same evening. Returning will reach Gettysburg about 15.30 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, Philadelphia, &c. By this arrangement persons from the country near the line of the Railroad, having business to transact in Gettysburg, can take the noon Train up and have nearly two hours in Gettysburg, and return in the Afternoon Train.

May 13.

R. MCCLURDY, Presr.

John W. Tipton,

UNASHAMABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa., where he can

at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call.

Deo. 5.

A Slight Cold, Cough,

Hoarseness, or Sore Throat, which might be checked with simple remedy, if neglected, often terminates seriously. Few are aware of the importance of stopping a **Cough** or **Slight Cough** in its first stage, that which in the beginning would yield to a mild remedy, if not attended to, soon attacks the lungs.

Brown's Bronchial Trachea

first introduced eleven years ago.

It has been proved that they are the best article before the public for **Coughs**,

Glands, **Bronchitis**, **Lithura**,

Catarrh, the **Hacking Cough** in **Gastritis**, and numerous affections of

Public Speakers and Singers,

and find them effectual for clearing and strengthening the voice.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers in Medicine, at 25 cents per box.

See A. D. BUEHLER, Agent, Gettysburg, Jan. 1, 1862.

Ladies,

If you call at Farnestock's, you will find the handsomest **DRY GOODS** in town, **Belles**, **Cashmere**, **Figured Merino**, **Clothing**, **French Marlines**, a **Wed**, as I w as 75 cents a yard, **Call**.

April 17.

FARNESTOCK BROTHERS,

YOUNG Men's Spring style of Hats and Caps

20 per cent. lower than usual prices at

R. F. MCILHENY'S.

NORTH AMERICAN **bunting** at

CODD & GILLESPIES.

SHERIFF'S office, Gettysburg, July 21, 1862.

For ten per cent of the purchase money upon all sales by the Sheriff must be paid off, or else, after the property is struck down, in full, to comply therewith, the property will again be put up for sale.

ALSO.

A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, east by lot of David McLaughlin, north by an alley, and west by lot of Joseph Webb, improved with a one and a half-story party brick and marble frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with a basement and cellar, Wood Shaded, frame weatherboarded Stable, Corn crib, and all other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

Seized and taken in execution as the property of Peter Evans.

ALSO.

A TRACT OF LAND, situated in Franklin township, Adams county, Pa., adjoining the town of Arendtsville, lands of George Arnold, George Cole, Jacob Minter, and others, containing 5 Acres, more or less, improved with a one and a half-story log weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, a one and a half-story frame weatherboarded Out-house, half of water with a pump in it near the door of the dwelling, double log weatherboarded Barn, two-story log Tanner Shop, Bark Shed, Bark Mill, 4 Yards and 1 Pool in the Tanner Shop, 52 Vats, 12 of which are under a shed, spring of water piped to the Tannery, with variety of choice fruit trees on said tract, also all other necessary out-buildings.

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A LOT OF GROUND, situated in the Borough of Gettysburg, Adams county, Pa., bounded on the south by the Gettysburg and Chambersburg Turnpike, east by lot of David McLaughlin, north by an alley, and west by lot of Joseph Webb, improved with a one and a half-story party brick and marble frame weatherboarded DWELLING HOUSE, with a basement and cellar, Wood Shaded, frame weatherboarded Stable, Corn crib, and all other necessary out-buildings, with a spring of water near the door of the dwelling, and an Orchard of choice fruit trees.

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